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2.11. Glucose uptake and lactate production

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An abbreviated version of this protocol was published in Molecular Oncology in Feb 2021

Enhancing cancer-associated fibroblast fatty acid catabolism within a metabolically challenging tumor microenvironment drives colon cancer peritoneal metastasis

DOI: 10.1002/1878-0261.12917

Detailed protocol

Indicated cells in the exponential growth phase were seeded in triplicate at a density of 2.5×10^4 cells/mL in 24-well plates. Overnight, the medium was replaced with complete DMEM supplemented with 1% pen/strep, and the culture medium was collected after a 24-h incubation step to analyze glucose and lactate levels using a YSI 2950 STAT Plus instrument. Glucose uptake and lactate production were determined by calculating the differences in glucose and lactate concentrations between the cell culture medium and fresh medium without cells.

How to cite:（Readers should cite both the Bio-protocol preprint and the original research article where this protocol was used）

1. Wang, H. and Liu, X. (2022). 2.11. Glucose uptake and lactate production. Bio-protocol Preprint. bio-protocol.org/prep1710.
2. Peng, S., Chen, D., Cai, J., Yuan, Z., Huang, B., Li, Y., Wang, H., Luo, Q., Kuang, Y., Liang, W., Liu, Z., Wang, Q., Cui, Y., Wang, H. and Liu, X.(2021). Enhancing cancer-associated fibroblast fatty acid catabolism within a metabolically challenging tumor microenvironment drives colon cancer peritoneal metastasis. Molecular Oncology 15(5). DOI: 10.1002/1878-0261.12917

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